The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PROBESSE LIVIBUS."

Vol. 35. PITTSBURGH. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1819. New Series, No. 145.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, on Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $4 per Annum.

CASH.

I HAVE determined to sell my FARM, at the fork of Chartier's creek, in the county of Washington, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, consisting of about 214 acres, so low for CASH as to make it a great object for any one having the command of money. Its advantages in point of wood, timber, water, sugar-camps, neighbourhood, proximity to mills, markets, the turnpike road from Washington to Pittsburgh, meeting houses and an excellent college, are well known—Added to these, some enterprising individuals of capital, are now boring for Salt within a quarter of a mile of it, at a lick which has produced salt from the surface, so that no doubt is entertained of their success. This will be useful, not only to the vicinity in general, but it will be of particular benefit to the tract hereby offered for sale, as it will afford a constant market for the stone coal with which the land abounds. I will give the purchaser a PATENT in my own name and a *general warranty* deed. The title is indisputable. I am willing to dispose of eight or ten other tracts, on moderate terms.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Washington, Pa. September 24, 1819.

Fall Goods.

M. S. Mason,

Wall street, has just received an extensive assortment of seasonable

European, India & Domestic *Dry Goods,*

Which are offered low, at wholesale, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 28. 6w

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading by Chadwick's to East Liberty, about the 4th inst. a BRINDLED COW, with a white face and belly. The owner can have her again by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN WITTIKIND.

September 28.

Best Pickling Vinegar.

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST QUALITY

VINEGAR,

For Sale by the subscriber, on the bank of the Monongahela.

JAMES M'CAY.

Pittsburgh, September 24.

Manufactured & For Sale.

AT

TOWNES'

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Payer Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants all the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following prices, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Orders of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, *Fourth street, Pittsburgh,*

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western cities.

All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

Joseph Armorer

Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms at his store in the Diamond. He at the same time tenders his sincere thanks for past favours, and earnestly hopes for a continuance.

Pittsburgh, April 13.

N. B. A good assortment of English & French

THREAD LACE & EDGINGS,

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.

Black Lace Veils and Squares 6-4 & 7-4

TO LET,

THE BRICK TAVERN HOUSE on Turnpike road two miles from Pittsburgh, lately occupied by Means.—Immediate possession will be given, and a very moderate rent required.—Enquire of

WM. B. FOSTER,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3d 1819.

Stray Mares.

BROKE into the garden of the subscriber, TWO MARES; one a roan with white mane and tale, very old—the other, a dark bay, with a long tail, between two and three years old, very small for her age. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOS. CONNER.

Allegheny Town, September 28.

Windy Works !!

Pittsburgh Factory.

CORNER OF SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STREETS, *WHERE ARE MADE,*

Forge & Tilt-hammer,

Silver, White, Black and Copper Smith, Sailors and Braziers

BELLOWS,

Of a quality equal to any in the United States.

Orders from any part of the Western Country filled with despatch, and shipped per order.

Liberal discounts made to merchants and others who purchase to sell again.

J. W. TREMBLY.

April 23, 1819. 2aw1m1aw2m2am1f

TWO Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will have the preference.

Turnpike Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, the 3d, 4th, and 5th installments, in the following manner and proportion, viz. two and an half dollars on each share, being the 3d installment, on Monday the 11th of October next; two and half dollars on each share, being the 4th instalment, on Monday the 8th of November next, and two and an half dollars on each share, being the 5th instalment, on Monday the 13th of December. Those who have neglected to pay their first and second instalments, may rest assured that if not paid on or before the 1st of October next, suits will be brought against all delinquents and those who will suffer a suit to be brought, may rest assured that nothing but specie will be taken in payment.

Subscribers in Allegheny county, will pay to James Johnston, esq. who is authorised to receipt for the same.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST, Treasr.

September 6th, 1819.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22

Barley Wanted.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, are at present establishing a NEW BREWERY in Pittsburgh, near the foundry of Anthony Beelen, on the Monongahela river, and adjoining the Brewery owned by Thomas Baird & Son, which they mean to designate as

THE

Pittsburgh Brewery No. 4.

At which will be given the highest market price in cash for any quantity of

Good Merchantable Barley,

Which will be received as soon as convenient for the farmers to deliver it. Those who wish to make enquiry before delivery, will please to call with Robert Graham, esq. corner of Market and Second streets, or with the subscribers on the premises.

VARNER, COLWELL & Co.

August 17. tf

William Crawford,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in Fourth, between Market and Wood streets, adjoining the house of Mrs. Wilkins, and that as he is determined to make his work in the best and most fashionable manner, he flatters himself he will obtain a share of public patronage.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, April 30.——6m

36 Bales

COTTON,

FOR SALE BY

Samuel K. Page.

August 24.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A REPORT having been industriously circulated through the various parts of the county that I had declined standing as a candidate for SHERIFF, I take this method of assuring my friends and fellow citizens that the said report is wholly unauthorised by me, and that I shall be thankful for their support at the ensuing election.

HUGH DAVIS.

Allegheny Town, September 17.

NEW COACHEE LINE.

D. H. Blaine & James Kinkead,

Have commenced running from Washington to Pittsburgh,

A NEW LINE OF COACHEES,

THREE TIMES A WEEK,

LEAVE D. H. Blaine's in Washington, Penn. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at noon—arrive at Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock, P. M. same day.—Returning, leave J. B. Oliver's, Wood street, Pittsburgh, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 4, A. M. arrive at Washington same days at 11.

The above arrangements will suit the present Mail line from Wheeling, Va. to the city of Washington and Baltimore—the whole route will be performed in four days from Pittsburgh to either of the last mentioned places.

The FARE in the Coachee will be regulated by that of the Mail line.

August 10

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A NUMBER of the Mechanicks and Manufacturers of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, anxious to promote and invigorate that spirit of domestic industry which is so essential to the prosperity of the western country, having entered into an association under the above denomination, inform the public that they have opened a large and convenient Brick Warehouse in Wood Street, between Front and Second Streets, for the reception and sale of the different articles which they manufacture, together with such articles of domestick produce and manufacture as may be deposited for sale, or consigned to their care; and have appointed George Cochran their Chief Clerk or Agent, to whom all orders and communications on the mercantile business of the association, will in future be addressed. They intend to receive, forward and dispose of all goods entrusted to their care, (especially articles of domestick produce and manufacture) on the most reasonable terms, and hope to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour them with their custom and patronage. From the variety and extent of domestic produce and manufactures which may be collected and offered for sale at their Warehouse, with punctuality in paying over the proceeds, and attention to business, a beneficial result is anticipated, as well to the vender as the purchaser.

All orders enclosing the cash for articles manufactured by the members of the association, or sold in their Warehouse, will be promptly and faithfully executed, at the lowest wholesale prices, without any charge for commission, and western current notes taken in payment

It is also intended to exchange manufactured articles for country produce and raw materials, such as Iron, Lead, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Salt, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs-lard, Butter, Cheese, Flaxseed Oil, Hogs Bristles, Linen, Yarn, Rags.

Annexed is a list of articles now offered for Sale.

GEORGE SUTTON,

President of the Association.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1819. t

Axes, adzes and augers	Nails, an assortment
Balances patent	Patent Ploughs and Mould Boards
Bellows, smith	Planes
Brushes, an assort't	Paper, No. 1, 2, 3, &c.
Buttons, bridle bitts & bridles	Plated Bridle Bitts, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Mounting, &c.
Blank books,	Shot
Biscuit and crackers	Saddles, Men and Women's
Castings	Scale Beams
Copper stills, counter weights	Steelyards
Castor frames and cruets	Sawmill Irons
Chairs & cabinet ware, a variety	Soap
Cutlery, a variety,	Shovel and Tongs
Coffee Mills,	Tobacco
Domestic cloth & cord	Tin Ware
Casinet and shawls	Tea Kettles, copper and iron
Drawing chains	Tacks and Sprigs,
Edge tools, a variety	Clouts and Sparables,
Furniture mounting	Whips, Coach, Gig, and Riding, an assortment, at Philadelphia prices
Grindstones	Whiskey, rectified and common
Glass, window, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 16	Woffle Irons
Gun barrels assorted	Wire Work;
Hackles, hatchets and hoes	
Hammers	
Hats, an assortment	
Iron, bar and rolled	

With a variety of articles manufactured in Pittsburgh, not enumerated above.

Taken Up,

ON Saturday morning last, above Mr. Beelen's TWO STEERS—one a dark brown, with a few white spots on his hind feet—the other black, with a white spot on his rump; both supposed to be three years old. The owner can have them again by proving property and paying charges.

WM. RICHARDS,

near the Methodist Meeting House.

September 28.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, FFg, F Fr, FFFr FFFg,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER

For Sale, on low terms by

BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf,

George Miltenberger,

Bell & Brass Founder,

COPPER-SMITH,

TIN-PLATE & SHEET-IRON WORKER,

Front street, next door to the Post-Office,

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures and keeps always on hand,

BELLS,

or Churches, Court-houses, Academy's Factory's, Taverns, etc.

Warranted equal to any in the United States—

STILLS,

Of all sizes—Wash, Hatters, Plank, Dye, Stew & Tea

Kettles;

Still-cocks, Rivets, Solder, Block Tin, Spelter Sheet Brass and Sheet Iron,

With a large and general assortment of

Tin Ware.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1819——tf

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

New Music and Musical *INSTRUMENTS.*

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

VIOLINS	from	$3 to 30
Flutes		3 to 15
Clarionets		10 to 16
Flageolets		1 to 9
Fifes		50 cents to 2
Violin Bows		1 to 9
Violencellos		40

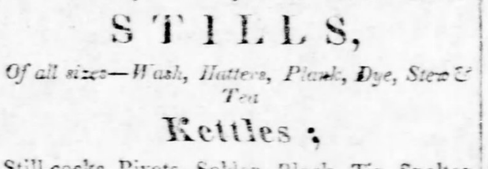
Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

Swetman & Hughes,



Manufacturers,

Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they continue their Manufactory at the above stand, where from their strict attention to business and the excellence of the workmen employed, they are enabled to execute every thing in their line in the best manner.

Orders from any part of the western country, promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1819.

FOR SALE.

15 barrels Country Sugar,

TWENTY DITTO LAKE FISH,

2000 lbs LOGWOOD,

12 tons Juniata Bar Iron,

Low for Cash,

1000 Reams Writing & Post PAPER,

Window Glass—all sizes.

50 Kegs prime Tobacco, Kentucky manufacture.

500 barrels Lake Salt.

J. W. BIDDLE & Co.

Pittsburgh, September 28.

To the Electors of Allegheny county

AS I have been placed before the public as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at our next election, with my full approbation, and as hints have been given in some parts of the county, that I had given up the idea of standing a poll, I consider it a duty I owe myself to state thus publicly, that I have not declined. The duties of a very confining business have prevented me from making that personal declaration to my fellow citizens, which has become usual on these occasions, yet I trust, that as my whole life has been passed in this county, sufficient information as to my qualifications or unfitness for the office, may be easily acquired by any individual who may think fit to make the enquiry. If the citizens of Allegheny shall think proper to favor me with their voice on the day of election, I shall feel highly gratified, for more reasons than one; if another of the candidates be preferred to me, I shall acquiesce without a murmur, convinced that every member of our society ought to exercise independenly, the full right of suffrage.

Your humble serv't.

MORGAN NEVILLE.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

To the Electors of Allegheny County;

FELLOW CITIZENS—My name has appeared amongst a number of others in the public prints of this place, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, and as I have been well assured that when I was spoken of at a political meeting lately held, it was publicly stated that I had declined standing a poll for that office, I think it right to mention that as I did not offer myself at first, neither did I ever say or hint to any person that I intended to decline. The compliment of having been mentioned by my fellow citizens in that way, is too flattering to be lightly treated—But as it is the privilege of every citizen to exercise his own judgement on the day of election, I should think solicitation would be rather offensive than pleasing, and will therefore only observe, that I feel grateful for being put in nomination, and shall be highly so if successful.

I am yours very respectfully,

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, July 23.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

FROM solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should you think me worthy of the trust, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to fill the office with fidelity, to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your ob'dt. serv't,

JAMES CROSSAN.

March 12, 1819.

Tothe Electors of Allegheny County;

Fellow Citizens.

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated assertions of *some* that I had declined standing a pole altogether; and of *others* that I had suffered my name to be mentioned merely for the purpose of promoting the election of a favorite candidate; I now candidly and honestly assure you that I mean to be one of the *disinterested* twelve who have solicited your votes. In short it would be no small gratification to me to be your next sheriff. I, in the mean time, fully convinced that you will exercise your judgement on the occasion, remain whether successful or unsuccessful

Your Fellow Citizen,

WILLIAM LECKY.

Pittsburgh, July 16.

To the Electors of Allegheny County;

Friends and Fellow Citizens—

FOR the first time in my life I appear before you as a candidate for office, should you deem me capable and worthy of your confidence I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for the office of SHERIFF, for Allegheny county; pledging myself, should I be elected, to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pitt township, August 13.

To the Electors of Allegheny County;

FELLOW CITIZENS—As I have been placed before the public as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at our next election, with my full approbation, I now state publicly that I have determined to stand the poll, and do hereby solicit your votes. The necessary attention to my business through these times of difficulty, has hitherto prevented me from making that personal declaration to you, which has become so usual on such occasions; yet I trust that as my whole life has been passed in this county, and as I once had the honor of serving you in the Sheriff's Office, sufficient information as to my qualifications may be easily acquired. If the citizens of Allegheny county should favor me with their voice on the day of election, I shall remember with gratitude this mark of public confidence.

WM. M'CANDLESS.

July 16.

Notice

S. & J. THOMSON

HAVING removed their goods to New-Lisbon, (Ohio) it becomes necessary for all those indebted to Samuel Thomson, or to the firm of S. & J. Thomson, to come forward and make payment of their accounts immediately.

Samuel Thomson will remain here, at his new Store-house, 3 doors above 5th, in Market street, for the purpose of settling accounts and receiving payment.

Pittsburgh, August 27.

The Store House lately occupied by S. & J. Thomson (No. 45) will be let on very low terms

Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOER 5, 1819

Domestic Manufactures.

NO. VII.

BUT it is a moral disease which deserves by far the most attention to prevent it from springing into existence, and to arrest its blasting progress. There is no consideration certainly which ought, in the view of an individual or a government, to be weighed against even the *probability* of the general introduction and permanent continuance of a moral pestilence, more fatal in its effects than the united plagues of Egypt. What is national opulence or political importance compared with the purity of moral feelings and correctness of demeanour, which stamp on the character of man the sacred, though faint image of his maker? It becomes us, as a young nation, just rising into importance and having yet to establish a character, commensurate in its virtue to the rank which we anticipate among the nations, not to be led astray on this all-important subject, by the delusive theory which guided Adam Smith. That far-famed writer is accused of "considering man as a mere manufacturing animal; of estimating his importance; not by the sum of goodness and of knowledge which he possesses; not by the virtues and charities which should flow towards him, and emanate from him; not by the happiness of which he may be the source and centre; not by the duties to which he is called; not by the immortal destinies for which he is created; but by the gain which can be extracted from him, or of which he can be made the instrument." God forbid that such should be the estimate formed in our republic, of the being, first in dignity among the inhabitants of our globe!

But let us examine both sides of the question, and see whether manufactures or agriculture are most likely to produce or really do produce, the greatest amount of moral injury. The principle of imitation is a ruling trait in the human character. Wherever it has full scope for its operation, it will leave its strong traces on those who come within its influence. The situation of those who are bred up in a manufactory is exactly such as exposes them to be acted upon by this natural imitative disposition. Children who are destined for a manufacturing life, generally commence it at a very tender age. They enter upon their employment without that moral or literary education, or that knowledge derived from an intercourse with the world and observation of its principles of action, which would enable them to shun its vices, by exposing them to their view through a correct and an unvarying medium. They are introduced into the manufactory where they are to spend the years of their minority, perhaps the whole of their lives, having yet to receive all their impressions of virtue or of vice, and to form their opinions of the misery attendant on the one, and the happiness resulting from the other.—They are to mix daily and hourly, with a crowd of persons having no interest in their welfare, and from whom they are to imbibe all their ideas of correct or vicious habits. Here the influence of example and imitation is to be exerted in its utmost extent, and upon the course which that influence may take, rests the moral structure of the character.

Under these circumstances, it can hardly be expected that the youthful mind should escape the contagion, to which it is liable to be exposed. Without the smallest degree of experience, without intellectual culture, and ready to imbibe the first principles which may be presented to them, who is there, even allowing the chances of a happy or an improper choice to be equal, that would not be more likely to resolve upon the former than upon its opposite? But the chances are not equal and therefore the danger is the greater. Who does not know the depravity which is but too generally the inmate of an extensive manufactory? Various causes may be assigned for this effect. Ignorance is the source of them all, and puts them all into active operation. In large manufactories, a great number of workmen must be continually and closely asssembled. No amusement so compatible with the nature of their employment, as low, debauched conversation, offers itself to beguile the tedious hours of labor. What is the constant & admired theme of their working hours, will be put in practice in their hours of leisure. These periods of relaxation are but seldom enjoyed, and the opportunities which they afford of indulging the propensities which have had so much time to strengthen themselves, are embraced with a double relish. The short space which must intervene between the hours allotted to labor, are too precious to be lost by being devoted to any rational occupation, or innocent recreation. They are therefore devoted to the indulgence of all those vitiated appetites which had been engendered by ignorance and sedentary habits, and nurtured into giant force and energy by the influence of impure example. One whole day in the week, which custom and scriptural authority have consecrated to the holy duties of religion, is a jubilee set apart by the common consent of the prisoners doomed to confinement within the walls of a manufactory, as a season of dissipation and profanity. The lessons inculcated from the pulpit, have no charms for those who have never had either time or inclination to peruse the sacred volume from which they are derived; and the inactive, tedious hours, appropriated to divine service, partake too much of the nature of their own never-ending incarceration, to possess in their view any attraction.

ECONOMICUS.

Late Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

By the arrival, last evening, of the ship Athens, Webb, from Liverpool, via Cork, (28 days from the latter port) the editors of the Evening Post have received Irish papers to the 21st of August, inclusive, containing London dates to the 17th of the same month. They furnish a very long account of a riotous meeting at Manchester, headed by Hunt and others, which ended in bloodshed. After the reformers, as they call themselves, had assembled, and began to display their placards, flags and other insignias of sedition, about 100 of the Manchester cavalry galloped on to the ground in full speed, and halted within one hundred yards of the hustings.—They halted in extreme disorder, and Mr. Hunt cried out—"Receive them with three cheers, and be firm." But it was no trick; for after a moment's pause, forming brandishing their sabres and spurring their horses they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr Hunt was still shouting with outstretched hand—"Be firm." The exhortation was vain; the trampling of horses, and the cutting of the riders, cleared the adjacent ground in an instant; when without a minute's delay, the hustings with the chairman, women, flags and caps upon it, were hurled to the ground—the cavalry in the midst of and upon them. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Johnston, and one or two others, were secured and sent with a strong escort to the New Bailey, A dreadful scene now took place near the shattered hustings, and the ground was strewed with the bleeding bodies of men and women, bruised, cut and trampled upon.—Among the rest a special constable, Mr. Ashworth, of Bull's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper and almost immediately died

The Cork Intelligencer of August 21, says—"The sensible and loyal part of the community are coming forward, as they ought, to preserve not only a marked line of demarkation between themselves and those that are debauched into a love of revolution, but also to lend their serious services for the protection of the state, and the maintainance of the public tranquility, which is so deeply involved in the present juncture."

On the 17th all was alarm, and the streets crowded with militia. Orders were issued for all the shops to be closed, and it was reported that some thousands were coming to Manchester with pikes and arms. Cannon were placed in the streets, but the mob seemed desperate, and determined to have revenge.

Hunt, Johnston, Knight, Morehouse, Saxton and other leaders of the reformers, were imprisoned in separate cells.

The London Courier remarks, "It is evident by our accounts from the disturbed districts, the disaffected, though checked, are not subdued, and it will require a long and steady perseverence in the course which has accomplished the former, finally to produce the latter.

Previous to the meeting at Manchester, a large body met in the neighbourhood of Royton and Middleton, about 9 miles distant from the city, for drilling service—they were assembled by the sound of a bugle, and bodies of them marched in military order, with pikes, not unlike the ancient battle axe used by the British Infantry, though smaller. Five of these persons who acted as drill sergeants, were arrested by the magistrates. This meeting smacks very much of rebellion.

—

The Duke of Wellington was expected to repair to Carlsba, to join the expected conference of ministers there,

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has ordered four frigates to be fitted out for the purpose of exploring the polar regions. It is expected that they will arrive in this country, and remain here till the proper period for proceeding on their expedition.

Letters from Madrid state, that the British minister, at that court, in announcing the act forbiding British subjects from affording aid or relief to the insurgents of South America, had declared, that this act would not only be rigorously enforced, but that a squadron of ships of war, would be sent to the American seas, to restrain the pirates who sail under the flags of the independent states. It is certain that the Vengeur and Superb, are now repairing; and that it is reported, they are intended for this service.

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NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

By the Hibernia, and John Dickson, Irish papers, containing London dates of the 19th of August, are received, by which it appears the reformers were flying from Manchester to their homes with all possible speed. One account says all the roads leading from the town to Ashton, Stockport, Cheadle, Stratford, Liverpool, Rochdale, Oldham, Bury, Bolton, &c. are covered with wounded stragglers, who have not yet been able to reach their homes after the events of Monday. There are seventeen wounded persons along the Stockport road, thirteen or fourteen on the Ashford road; at least twenty are on the Oldham; seven or eight on the Rochdale; besides several others on the roads to Liverpool, &c. One woman died last night at Eccles of the wounds she received.—Seven persons in all are said to be dead. Mr. Hulme is not dead as at first reported.

The events of the meeting had caused a very great sensation in London.

From the Cork Advertiser of Aug. 19.

POISON OF TWO YOUNG LADIES BY EATING BRIDE CAKE.

The following statement is copied from a respectable morning paper, to the Editor of which it was sent, by a correspondent, who states 'his authority to be unquestionable.' It will be observed that no place is specified as to where the horrid transaction, if true, occurred.

'The neighbourhood of this place has been thrown into the greatest consternation, by an act not more attrocious than it is to be lamented. About five days ago, the daughter of an opulent farmer was married, and upon that occasion, Bride Cake as is usual, was sent to all the acquaintance and friends of both parties; among others a portion was sent to a young lady who had been courted by the brother of the bride, but in consequence, (it is supposed) of some family matters had rejected his addresses, and she was now upon the eve of marriage to a most deserving young gentleman; but, alas! what a strange compound is the human heart! The discarded lover, stimulated to revenge, no doubt, by the success of his rival, followed the boy who was sent with the parcel, took it from him, and desired him to return, saying he would leave it as he passed the house, which was on his way to the town, whither he was in the habit of going every evening. He accordingly, in furtherance of his diabolical intention, went into a druggist's shop, and there purchased a quantity of sugar of lead, from which he went to an inn, and there with a quill scooped out little pieces of the cake, and filled the holes with the poison; at the same time he scraped down the white crust or sugar off the top of the cake, and mingled it with the poisonous substance.—The packet was then sent to the young lady, who at that time had a young female friend with her, who was assisting her in her nuptial prepartions.

'On retiring to bed each of the young ladies ate some of the cake, and in less than twenty minutes after, both were seized with the most violent sensations and pains. The house of course was instantly alarmed, and medical assistance sent for, but alas! for the bride, it came too late; she died in the most excruciating agony—the other yet survives, in a pitiable state of delirium, but is not expected to recover. Thus the joy and comfort of several respectable families are turned into the most painful grief, by this unfortunate & wretched young man, who has just confessed his crime, in feelings apparently awakened to a sense of the enormity of his guilt. He has been committed to prison, to await the result of the Asizes.

North Western Views.

From a 'Journal of a march of the 5th Regiment, in June, 1819, from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien,' by an officer of that regiment.

Extracted from the National Intelligencer.

The Fox River at the Portage is about 15 yards wide, 7 or 8 feet deep, and running from a southern direction. Its source is said to be about 9 miles south of the Portage, in a small lake; the intermediate space appearing to be a prairie interspersed with large clumps of oaks, looking like islands, studding an immense sea of verdure? Indeed it may be more than mere fancy that such has once been their real character. The horizon is every where skirted with hills, which may have been the ancient barrier of a great lake, drained off by two avenues of the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers, and these wooden spots were doubtless islands in its bosom. In standing on a knoll on the right bank of the Fox river, and looking towards the west and south west, the eye looks over a prairie of a mile and a half or more in width, the hither part of which is seamed by the meanders of the Fox river, over which, in a more westerly direction, a point of elevated land is seen introducing itself from a north westerly direction, into the prairie, crowned with a few scattered and stunted oaks. To the south east of this point, about half a mile distant, stands one of those groves of oak openings described above; thro' the vista formed by these two objects a range of dark forest is seen, above whose sombre shades undulates the bolder but fainter outlines of elevated hills which terminate the prospect. The Ouisconsin runs on the east side of the forest, but it is not visible from this point of view. The route of the Portage is S. S. W. over the marshy prairie, 25000 yards long, low, and generally wet. Boats and baggage are now altogether taken over by this route.

There is another route leading over the point of land above described, which is 2 & 3-4 miles long. The Frenchman's house who keeps the portage, is on this route; he has four or five teams adapted to the transportation of baggage & boats. The first time we crossed the Portage, we took by mistake, the longest route. When on the apex of the point, the eye embraced a view of the two rivers, and it was not without feelings of enthusiasm and awe that one contemplated the singular and interesting scene. Two rivers apparently divided by no barrier, running nearly parallel with each other, for several miles, diametrically opposite in their courses without any apparent cause for it, present a paradoxical phenomenon, which the mind is unable to reconcile with physical rules; while the recollection of their widely differing destinations mingles in a sentiment of wonder with its perplexity. The imagination, in its divergent flight, hovers over the extremes of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, and sees a girdle of water encircling the United States severed only by the narrow strip of land upon which he stands and which leaves it an immense peninsula. The features of such a scene would seem to claim something bold and striking, but it is only an association of ideas which gives any grandeur or interest to the Portage. Nature is there in her quiescent state; and all her productions appear to have been the result of some of her slow and indolent operations. Prairies which have been left by the subsiding waters, and which by their monotony and nakedness, would still seem to ask the friendly covering of their ancient element.

In this point of elevated land there are two rather singular excavations or reservoirs, one of which is six or seven hundred yards in diameter, and three hundred and twenty feet deep. The other about half its size. They have no visible outlet and are as regular in their form, as if they had been dug by the art of man. They, each of them, contain a remnant of water, embosomed and imprisoned there, in the heart of the country, like a few proud drops which never descend in tribute to the distant ocean.

It is said, that in very wet seasons, boats have passed from one river to the other by water. There are a number of little ravines or sloughs, which intersect the marsh on which the Portage passes, and it is possible that a very light boat may have been pushed from one into the other river; and there is a small river which empties into the Ouisconsin below, which has its source very near that of the Fox, by which boats have sometimes passed, with little or no portage, but these are extraordinary facilities, and even if they existed more frequently, as they would not accommodate all the kinds of trade which is carried on through this country, would not be deemed of any importance. The practicability of a canal has often been the subject of speculation. The interjacent marsh of the two rivers is so level and soft as to present but few apparent difficulties to the accomplishment of such a project, and it is perhaps more than probable that, if a trench were made, it would be sufficiently fed by one of the two rivers. If, however, my conjecture, as to the relative height of the two rivers, be correct, such attempt would result in consequences worse than useless. By a cursory survey of the ground, the Ouisconsin appeared the lowest. If such be the fact, were a channel cut to connect the two streams the Fox river would naturally turn all its current into the Ouisconsin, & deduct too much from the water of that river below. Such a result might be destructive to a navigation, which has now been in use for more than a century, and which, with all its obstructions, is of vast importance to the interior.

Call with me and save Costs.

THE BOOKS of *Gilbert M'Kown, Merchant,* & *John Means, late Inn-keeper,* are left with me for collection—persons who are indebted to either of those men, are invited to call at my office, in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and settle with out delay.

MATHEW B. LOWRIE.

September 24.

I WILL SELL,

And take stock of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh in payment,

NINE ACRES of ground on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, and about 200 yards below Robinson's Ferry—Also a Lot in Mechanic's Retreat. This property will be sold cheap.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1819.

N. B. Those persons indebted to me since I declined the printing business in August, 1816, are once more requested to make payment. A failure in one month, from this date, will *positively* subject them to costs and trouble.

TO LET,

THE BRICK TAVERN HOUSE on Turnpike road two miles from Pittsburgh, lately occupied by John Means.—Immediate possession will be given, and a very moderate rent required.—Enquire of

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3d, 1819.

Pittsburgh Prices Current,

corrected weekly for the Gazette,

ARTICLES	From	D. C.	to D. C.
ALE,	doz.	3	3 50
Ashes pot,	lb.	6½	
—— pearl,		8	
Anchors,		25	
Bacon, Kentucky,		10	12
—— country,		12½	
Bottles,	groce	24	
Bread, crackers,	cwt.	7	
—— pilot,		5	
Butter,	lb.	12	16
Candles, mould, tallow,		25	
—— dipt,		20	
Castings assorted,	ton	120	125
Cheese,	lb.	12½	18
Coffee,			40
Cotton,		24	25
Cordage,		12½	16
Cider,	bbl.	2 50	3
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard	8	11
—— do. com.		5 50	
—— Pitts. sup.		7 50	9
—— do. com.		4 50	
—— country,			
Clover seed	bush.	10	
Feathers,	lb.	62½	
Flax, clean,		12½	15
—— seed,	bush.	62	75
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.	6	
—— com.		5	
—— rye,	cwt.	1 87	2
—— corn meal,		1 50	1 75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.	3	4
Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10	box	10	
man. 100 10 by 12		11	
sq. feet. 12 by 14		14	
Grain, wheat,	bush	1	
—— rye		50	62½
—— barley,		62½	75
—— corn,		40	50
—— oats,		31	37½
Glue,	lb.	25	37
Gunpowder,		40	46
Iron, Juniata,	ton	190	
—— Monongahela,		180	
—— hoop, large,		230	240
—— do. small,		250	
—— sheet, Amer.	cwt.	15	16
—— do. foreign,		22	
Lead, pig,		7	
—— bar,		9	
—— red,			
—— white, dry		19	
—— ground in oil,	cwt.	22	
Lumber, boards, pine,	100f.	75	1 75
—— do. oak,		1	2 50
Leather, soal, Spanish,		38	40
—— do. country,	lb.	31	33
—— upper,	side	3	3 50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.	14½	15
—— wrought,		22	25
—— spikes			
Oil linseed,	gal.	1	25
—— fish	bbl.	40	
Pork,		20	
Porter, bottled,	doz.	3	
—— barrell,		9	
Plaster of Paris,	ton		
Pipes,	groce	5	
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream	4 50	
—— do. 2,		4	
—— do. 3,		3 50	
—— printing demy,		3	
—— do. medium.		3 50	
—— do. royal,		4	
—— do. sup. royal,		4 50	
Peach, Brandy.	gal.	75	
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.	7 50	
—— Lake,		8	
—— Kenhawa,		7 50	
Segars, Spanish,	box	10	16
—— American,	1000	2 50	
Shot, all sizes,	lb.	12	
Skin, Deer,		16	
—— muskrat,	skin	22	
—— racoon,		40	
Steel, Crowley,	fag.	30	35
—— American,		23	25
—— German,	lb.	25	
—— blistered,	cwt.	17	
Soap, white,	lb.	15	
—— rosin,		15	
Sugar, N. Orleans.		18	22
—— country,		16	
—— loaf,		34	
—— lump,		32	
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	5	
Salt Petre, crude,		20	
—— refined,		33	
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000		
—— oak, lap,			
Staves, hogshead,			
—— barrel,			
Tallow,		12	
Tobacco, Kentucky,		14	
—— Pittsburgh		20	
—— leaf,		10	
Tin, in boxes,	box	23	25
—— block,	lb.	30	
Wool Merino, clean,		50	
—— fleece,			
—— half breed,			
—— quarter,			
—— common, clean,		30	
—— fleece,			
Wax, bees,		25	
Whiskey, rye.	gal.	45	

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	6½
Pork,		6½
Veal,		8
Mutton,		8
Turkeys,	piece	
Ducks	pair	
Chickens,		25
Butter,	lb.	16
Eggs,	doz.	12½
Fish,	lb.	12½

FOR SALE.

15 barrels Country Sugar

TWENTY DITTO LAKE FISH,

2000 lbs LOGWOOD,

12 tons Juniata Bar Iron,

Low for Cash,

1000 Reams Writing & Post PAPER,

Window Glass—all sizes,

50 Kegs prime Tobacco, Kentucky

500 barrels Lake Salt.

J. W. BIDDLE & C.

Pittsburgh, September 2[illegible]. Law6

BARLEY.

One Dollar per bushel

Will be given for good Merchantable BARLEY at the

Pittsburgh Point Brewery

August 16 1819.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1819.

The last Arch of the Allegheny Bridge is laid, and in a short time waggons and horses will be crossing a river the worst calculated for ferries of any in our country, on account of its great rapidity. In congratulating the citizens of Pitt-burgh on the completion of two such Bridges as now ornament our city, (a work by the bye, which a few years back we never expected to see) we cannot help expressing the high estimation in which we hold the undertaker Mr. Johnston, and the superintendant of the mason work, Mr. Stacker. These gentlemen deserve the thanks of the people at large for the perseverance they have displayed, and for the expeditious manner in which they have performed their business; we hope their usefulness will never be unemployed. Neither ought we to omit mentioning the orderly, civilized deportment and industry of the hands concerned in these undertakings; they merit our warmest approbation.

We have received several communications lately which have not been treated with that attention which editorial courtesy is bound to bestow; we can only say, by way of apology, that we have been much absent, and otherwise engaged in election business, in different parts of the county. Some of these communications contained new nominations to the Assembly and Senate; among others, the names of Robert Baldwin for the first, and Doctor George Stevenson for the last, we mentioned. We do not know whether these gentlemen would have served or not but we can sincerely declare that no two men in the district possess a greater share of our esteem and respect.—Their nominations, however, came too late to give them that respectability and weight without which we could not consent that the names of such men should go forth to the public. Could such characters be selected, our affairs would be differently conducted. The unassuming worth and usefulness of Robert Baldwin are acknowledged by all his acquaintances; and the acute mind, polished education, and gentlemanly manners of Dr. Stevenson, would render him an ornament to any deliberative body in which he may be placed.

We have understood that certain persons have taken up the idea that we were not warm in the cause of manufactures, from the circumstance of our publishing the communications of Economicus. All we say is, that those who suspect us of thinking with Economicus, neither know our sentiments, nor have they attended much to our paper. Manufactnres are the alpha and omega with us: when we think of Pittsburgh we think of manufactures; and when we meet a mechanic, we almost involuntarily exclaim, "friend you are one of the sinews of our country; despair not, for although a cloud hangs over you at present, the sun of prosperity will again burst forth, and you will be placed upon that high ground which you are destined to occupy. The eyes of the people at large are opened, and they are at length determined to pursue a correct and honourable policy; they have trampled their ancient prejudices under their feet, and are resolved in future to select for their legislators men of talents, of judgment and of information; they have seen the folly of trusting men with their public concerns, to whom they would not confide their private business, and they intend next Tuesday to give a solemn proof that they consult the good of their country in the selection they shall make. Despair not then, for better days are coming."

As for Economicus, we have published him to shew we are impartial, but at the same time we must inform him that his positions are wrong and his principles inapplicable; there is nothing in his essays but what has been controverted by the practice of the whole of Europe, and we can assure him, that the prosperity of the west depends upon the encouragement, nay, upon the success of manufactures.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately attached to the Mediteranean Squadron, to his Brother in this City.

"You undoubtedly expect from one who has so lately left the squadron, some account of the late singular and unprecedented act of its commander, and of the causes which led to it. So far as my knowledge of it extends, it will give me pleasure to communicate it to you.

"While moored in the bay of Naples, a court martial was ordered to convene on board the Guerriere for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before them. The court met accordingly, and a prisoner was produced and tried, and the decision made up on board that ship. The following day. The judge advocate being on shore, and too unwell to go on board the Guerriere, the court met at his lodgings, not to try a prisoner, but to fill up their papers, that they might send them in to the commodore before the fleet sailed, which they apprehended it would do the following day. The commodore immediately declared, that even the filling up the papers on shore was illegal, set aside the sentence, and very severely reprimanded the members of the court—on meeting again at Gibraltar, the court took into consideration the style and manner of their treatment by the commander in chief, and replied to his censure in resolves respectful but spirited, firm and decided. On receiving their reply, without recollecting that he had not dissolved the court, he called their meeting a mutinous assemblage, and suspended the captains from the duties of their commands. In this situation things remained when I left the squadron, and as the commanders were determined not to enter on duty again, unless compelled to do so, until they have had a trial, they are likely to remain in the same state for some time to come."

Penny Post.

NO. IX.

Order is Heav'n's first law; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest.
POPE.

AN attentive observer of the progress of science, cannot but have seen and lamented the deficiency which exists in the knowledge that ought to be possessed of the human species. Man was indeed early assigned his rank in creation, and the grand distinguishing features of his natural and moral character have been pourtrayed by the ablest masters. But some of the minuter tracts, which he has received in the progress of time have unfortunately not been studied and described, with the accuracy which should distinguish every thing relating to so noble an animal. The gradual improvement of human society, has produced effects on the manners of its members, which have not been accompanied by that spirit of inquiry and depth of research, that are necessary to ascertain their sources, and thus enable learning to keep pace with the march of time.

The neglect, however, of which the learned have been guilty, in failing to mark out all the lines of distinction between the several parts of the animal world, has been partially supplied by the general exertion. As time has advanced, the object of social compact has become more definite; men have increased in refinement and these causes have led to the very rational belief that an increase in the divisions which reason declares ought to exist amongst mankind, is essential to happiness the great end of being. In establishing mere divisions and their subdivisions, a departure from the plan generally pursued in scientific arrangement, is observable. A naturalist in forming his system, ascertaining the peculiar characters of the various parts of the animal, vegetable or mineral world, and assigning to each its proper place, would begin by using a term which would include a whole, and afterwards descend gradually through all the parts. He would first arrange a particular animal or mineral under its proper class and then proceed to its divisions and subdivisions into order, general species and varieties. But the philosophers of the beau-monde divide the great family of mankind into classes only and distinguish them by the ordinal numbers. When the first class is spoken of, those only are included who can boast of the greatest wealth, antiquity of descent, or of those accomplishments, which depend more for their acquisition on a weighty purse than a comprehensive genius. The second, third, fourth and fifth classes are all allotted their peculiar qualities, and are separated from each other by lines as correctly drawn, as is that which divides them all from the first.

No one who is sensible of the advantages resulting from a strict and invariable attention to order will question the utility of this arrangement. There would be a palpable impropriety in not awarding to those who derive their common descent from father Adam, those visible marks of distinction which are the only means of securing the respect due to self-acquired wealth or hereditary greatness. To preserve society from the horrible chaos which would be the certain consequence of confounding honest poverty, ignorance or vulgarity with family importance, upstart affluence and knavish dignity is alone an object of sufficient moment to justify the utmost vigilance displayed by the faithful guardians, of what envy is pleased to term, invidious distinctions.

But there are reasons which render a more accurate and minute organization of these general divisions absolutely necessary. The most juvenile and inexperienced express themselves on the subject of this admirable classification with as much confidence as if they possessed a hereditary acquaintance with all its rules. True indeed, the infant descendant of an honorable or a wealthy family may have gained sufficient knowledge from the repeated lessons of his honorable parents to be able to lisp out the regulations of rank, and to express contempt or indignation whenever any attempt is made to infringe them. But the assertions of the youthful advocate are often made too much at random, and dictated more by passion than they would be were they restrained until a more mature age. Owing to this ardour of feeling preceding the maturity of the judgment, errors of the most dangerous and mortifying kind are often committed. In consequence of suffering the first glance at the external appearance to determine the conduct, the harmony of a fashionable assembly is not unfrequently discomposed and at least one individual subjected to much unnecessary distress. Had time been taken to inquire into the generalogy or fortune of the suspected person, the look of disdain and the sudden recoil from his touch might not have produced the disagreeable effects which sometimes ensue from the irritated feelings of one who has probably always possessed a disposition to resent an insult, before inquiry about the rank or opulence of its author.

Another inconvenience attending the present deficiency in the arrangement of the different classes is the difficulty experienced by many from the want of knowing to which of them they belong. Thinking themselves from their wealth, entitled to rank with the highest class, they often assert their claims and attempt to assume the station which they are so ambitious of possessing. But the boundaries of rank are not so easily infringed.—These upstart pretenders are almost invariably doomed to disappointment and ridicule; and all their splendid display of equipage and dress is made in vain.—Their envied superiors do indeed sometimes condescend to partake of the sumptuous entertainments provided for them, at an expense proportioned to the importance of the object for which they are given. But all this goodly cheer does not open the doors of those who enjoy it to receive the generous souls by whom it is provided, who feel no doubt, a just indignation at seeing those who were so lately their sociable and complaisant guests, rudely neglect to return their friendly invitations. But still resolved on maintaining their pretensions, they refuse to mingle with the inferior classes whom they despise, and by whom they are laughed at. Thus rejected on the one hand, and rejecting on the other, they remain isolated in the midst of society, curse the pride and ingratitude of the first class, and are hooted at by the second, third and fourth classes, for their fruitless ostentation and ridiculous vanity.

K.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 27.

DEATH OF COMMODORE PERRY.

Died, at Port d'Espagne, in the Island of Trinidad, on board the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, on the 24th of August last, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. His malady was a malignant fever, with which he was seized at the mouth of the river Oronoco. He was attended by two able physicians, but so virulent was the disease, that on the fourth day after its commencement, he was reduced to the lowest state of existence. When he became sensible that his immediate dissolution was inevitable, he called his officers around him, and expressed to them his last wishes. He was buried with military honors, at Port d'Espagne, which lies in the Gulf of Paria. The troops of the island of Trinidad, a large concourse of citizens, together with the officers and crews of the U. States vessels of war, John Adams and Nonsuch, formed the procession. The funeral was splendid and imposing, and but one feeling, which was that of mournful regret, was manifested on the occasion. The conduct of Sir Ralph Woodford, the governor of the Island, was marked by the most respectful attentions, for which every American heart will thank him!

Thus has departed, in the prime of manhood and in the height of his usefulness, one of the principal founders of the naval renown of the republic; a man who has lived sufficiently long for glory, but too short a period for the welfare of his country.

We regret to state that our City has again been visited by the Yellow Fever.—The different articles published to day emanating from the Board of Health and the President and Selectmen, will evince the activity of the proper officers upon this melancholy occasion; and from whose exertions we fondly anticipate the most favourable results—in truth, we do not find, on a strict examination, that this dreadful malady has as yet spread far, or occasioned many cases of death or contagion, and from the timely flight of the most of our inhabitants to the country, it is to be hoped that the alarm will be much greater than the destruction of lives it would seem to indicate.

The measure of sending all free negroes out of the city, who are not well known & usefully employed, is certainly a wise one, and such as we hope will be speedily carried into full execution, and the immediate removal of all others, as has been recommended is certainly as wise as necessary. Closing up all tipling shops we have heard spoken of with pleasure, as we know it would facilitate the wishes of the Boards in the removal of those at once the most subject to disease and its propagation.

Whilst on this subject we cannot help offering up a tribute of thanks to our different officers and citizens, who, prompted only by a wish to do good, have made, as it were, a voluntary offering of their lives for the public service—we may be permitted to indulge the hope, that those sacrifices may, for once, outlive the the disease that occasioned them.

Natchez. Gazette.

From an Edinburgh Paper of Aug. 11.

The Airthrie Whale.—No circumstance has occurred for many years so highly interesting in natural history as the discovery of the skeleton of the whale, which was found the other day at Airthrie. This gigantic animal, which must have been one of the largest of its tribe, was buried in the soft mud of the Forth, and covered over with a thin coating of mossy soil, which, by means of draining, and other agricultural improvement, it is now in the process of being converted into valuable arable land. It is to this improvement we are indebted for the discovery of the skeleton, as it was in deepening a ditch that the workmen of Sir R. Abercrombie, discovered the bones. The deposition of so large a body would have led us to expect that some slight protuberance would have marked the spot where it was laid. This was not the case, however, an uniform flat surface extended all around, and, if ever its grave was marked by an undulation at all, time, that almighty leveller, has completely worn it out.

Since the discovery of the Mammoth bones on the Ohio, we know of nothing in natural history to compare with this, and to us it is rendered more interesting, as it proves that an animal, the species of which we presume we are still unacquainted with, lived in a situation that could not have been accessible since the Christian era.

The situation where it lay was within a very short distance of Dunmyat, that hill which forms so prominent a feature in the landscape as viewed from Queen street, about sun set. It is about a mile from the Forth, and that many miles above the point at which it becomes a firth; Indeed in its nearest neighbourhood the river is so shallow as to be fordable at low water, and to this circumstance the direction of a Roman road is to be attributed, which crossed the river at this spot, and was protected by a camp or fortress which was established on the north bank of the Forth. These well known circumstances are valuable data upon this occasion, as they afford us indisputable proof of the Forth having flowed at that time in the same channel it does now, and also that the banks of it must have been of a solid consistence, ere they would attempt to lead a road across that part of the country, or establish a fortress in the midst of a swamp. This consolidation we know to be a process of time; and at a period when the industry or ingenuity of mankind had not suggested the advantage of draining, we may readily believe that the Romans found them, in respect to firmness, much in the same state they now are; consequently it is to some period, much beyond that of history to which the mind must wander, in the vain pursuit of forming a conjecture as to the time when the base of the Ochil Hills was washed by the tide, and accessible to the inroads of this monarch of the ocean. The discovery of this skeleton sets all question upon the fact beyond a doubt. The finding of a few oyster shells in this kind of mud, afforded room for speculation, but no question can be entertaiund as to the fact of the sea having covered the whole of this district long after the creation of living animals.

We learn that some single bones of the same species have been occasionally found in the district of the Carse of Falkirk, and we hope to have more information on the subject shortly; in the meantime we may observe that the only other skeleton of the whale tribe, found under similar circumstances, that we know of, is one which was discovered in the alluvial soil of Po, at Castel Arquato, near Placentino, where the remains of two whales were dug up. They are both deposited in the museum of the Council of Mines, at Milan, and were sent there by Beauharnois when Viceroy of Italy. One only is in any thing like a state of preservation; the head and right jaw are entire, several of the ribs remain and 42 Articulations of vertebrae, but its length is not one third of the Airthrie skeleton, as it measures only 21 feet. Two other skeletons of the dolphin tribe are exhibited in the same place—all found in the alluvial soil of the Po.

From the appearance of that country, no doubt can be entertained of the sea having once stood at a much higher level. The enormous quantity and variety of shells which occur in various places, now removed far inland and far above the present level of the Mediterranean, will not permit of a doubt on this head; But that that level extended somewhat beyond the limits of that sea, seems to be somewhat confirmed by this recent discovery.

Navigation of the Schuylkill.

The Norristown Herald gives the information, that the works which are to render the Schuylkill navigable, are in fine progress. Last week the dam built at Matson's Ford, a few miles below this borough, (Norristown) was closed, which dams the water into the lower lock below the Swedes-Ford, and makes a complete slack water navigation from that place to Philadelphia. The canal and locks on the western side of Schuylkill will be completed this season. Next summer we may have steam boats plying up and down the Schuylkill.

CANDIDATES FOR THIS DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

Senator for four years,
SAMUEL POWER;
Senator for two years,
WILLIAM MARKS,
JACOB MECHLING.

Nominated at a meeting of Citizens,

Assembly,
WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOHN GILMORE,
GARRET WALL,
LAZARUS STEWART.
Commissioner,
JAMES SAMPLE.
Auditor,
ROBERT SIMPSON.

Democratic Republican

DELEGATION TICKET.

Senator for 4 years,
SAMUEL POWER.
Senator for 2 years,
WILLIAM MARKS.
Assembly.
JAMES C. GILLELAND.
JOHN WILSON,
ALEX'R. BRACKENRIDGE,
JOHN GILMORE.
Commissioner,
CHARLES JOHNSTON.
Auditor,
NOBLE CALHOUN.
Sheriff,
HUGH DAVIS.

JAMES M. RIDDLE is a Candidate for Auditor.

SHERIFFS.

Morgan Neville,	Edw. W. Smallman,
Wm. M. Candless,	David Glenn,
Wm. B. Foster,	James Jelly,
James. B. Oliver,	James Blashford,
Hugh Davis,	James Parks,
James Crossan.	

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
700 lbs *Saddler's Skirting Leather,*
1300 do. *Spanish Soal ditto,*
4 doz. prime Calf-skins,
4 ditto UPPER LEATHER,
—ALSO—
A general assortment of FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
And a complete assortment of New Printed
MUSIC,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
N. RICHARDSON,
Fourth street
Pittsburgh, October 5.

Practice of Law.

JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq. is associated with me in my professional business, and may be at all times consulted by my clients. We have opened our office in the Diamond, north of the court-house, where one or both of us may be found at all times by persons willing to entrust us with their business. Mr. Craft is a gentleman of sound legal knowledge and great industry, and by our united attention, diligence and punctuality, it is expected the business of our clients will be promptly and well done.
WALTER FORWARD.
Pittsburgh, September 28.

A Concert

OF SACRED MUSIC will be performed by the Juvenile Choir of Singers in the first Presbyterian Church in this city, on

Tuesday evening, October 5,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Female Charity School.

The Music is selected from the most modern authors, calculated not only to please but to improve the present taste for sacred music, which is so essentially wanted in our churches.

PART I.

Psalm—The lord my shepherd is.	Stanley.
Psalm—The heavens declare thy glory lord.	Tucker.
Anthem—Happy the man.	Clark.
Hymn—Hark the voice.	Stanley.
Air & Chorus—O Zion afflicted.	Milgrave.
Solo—I'll proclaim the wond'rous story.	Handel.
Trio—At anchor laid.	Banister
Chorus—Praise ye the lord.	
Anthem—Mortals awake.	Davis.

PART II.

Air—Jesus lover of my soul.	Madan.
Chorus—Come hither all ye weary souls.	Cuzens
Hymn—Sing to the Lord.	Tucker.
Duett—Sweet is the breath of Morn.	
Duett & Chorus—Beyond the glitt'ring.	Husband
Duett—Hosana.	Gregor
New Year's Ode—Stand still refulgent Orb of Day.	Clark.

Performance to commence at half past 6 o'clock.
September 30, 1819

Information Wanted.

ON the 23d of August last, a person of genteel appearance, calling himself THOMAS WILSON, and stating his residence to be in Washington county, obtained a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, Pa. containing

3 Baltimore Bank Notes,	$100 each	$300
4 Bank of Pennsylvania,	10 each	40
1 Carlisle Bank		10
1 Bank of Metropolis		2
		$352

Which he promised to deliver to H. C. Bosler of this city, saying he was then on his way to the Westward. Not having heard of the letter since and fearing it may be lost, any information that might lead to a discovery of the person or money, will be thankfully received by
BOSLER & Co.
Pittsburgh, October 5, 1819.

Charles Postley's Patent

COOKING STOVE

OR PORTABLE KITCHENS.

MANUFACTURED and sold by HENRY MILLER & Co in 2d street, two doors from the corner of Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

This Stove with fixtures complete, comprises every necessary article of apparatus for an extensive cooking establishment.

The different sizes are calculated to do the cooking for small or large families, public houses and Steam-boats, and are so extremely simple in their construction as to be managed with ease by a child, twelve or fourteen years of age.

With this Stove may be cooked, by baking, roasting, boiling and by steam, a sufficiency of meats, fish, fowls and vegetables, to make a dinner for from 5 to 100 persons, while at the same time may be baked from 1 to 8 loaves of bread.

A wooden vessel containing from twenty to fifty gallons of water, can also be kept boiling for the purposes of washing, &c. All these are done simultaneously and with one small fire.

The circumstance of these Stoves having got into very general use at the eastward, within 2 or 3 years past, particularly in the cities of New-York and Baltimore, with the rapid sale and general approbation they have met with since their first introduction last winter, west of the mountains, are sufficient testimonials of their utility and advantage.

The subscribers having purchased of the patentee the right for making and vending said Stoves in the Western country, is ready to execute with punctuality and despatch, all orders at his Manufactory, as above, where also may be had, Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves, suitable for Parlours, Offices, Stores & Bed-rooms, to which boilers may be attached if wanted.

The proprietors to accommodate persons residing in different parts of the country, have opened a store in Main street, Cincinnati, and also appointed agents, as follows—OHIO, N. C. Findly, Zanesville; James Effinger, Lancaster; John McCoy, Chilicothe. KENTUCKY, Samuel Jannary, Sen. & Co. Maysville; J. & P. Dudley, Frankfort; J. B Bowles, Louisville; Luther Stephens & Co. Lexington. TENNESSEE, Joseph Litton, Nashville. INDIANA, James Cochran, Madison. LOUISIANA, James C. Wilkins, Natchez. MISSOURI TERRITORY, Messrs. Neal and Liggett, St. Louis.

H. MILLER & Co.

May 7, 1819

THE

GOOD INTENT

INN,

Lately occupied by Mrs. Morrow, at the Sign of the Green Tree, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Furnished for the accomodation of TRAVELLERS and others.

The subscriber, from his GOOD INTENT and the probity and attention of his servants, hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1819.

☞ The Stage Office of the Juniata route is kept at the above Inn.

*** A good, dry CELLAR, 45 feet on Fourth street by 20 back, to rent—Enquire as above.

A Most Valuable Estate

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh, January 1 1819.——tf

Pittsburgh Soap Factory.

THE subscriberss have a SOAP FACTORY in complete operation, and will constantly have a large supply of this article, warranted equal to any manufactured in the country, which they will dispose of at reduced prices.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

April 9.

WE wish to let that eligible stand for business at the corner of Market and Front streets, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Peebles, Tweedy & Co

---

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM STEUBENVILL

A handsome assortment of

EXTRA Superfine and Fine Blue, Black, and mixed

Broad Cloths,

Which they offer for sale by the piece at the Factory prices—for Cash only;

ALSO

COPPERAS,

Of the first quality, by the barrel & half barrel.

An assortment of

Cotton Yarn,

At the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices.

Glass or Sand Paper,

at the same prices.

August 13.——law6t

Town of PALERMO

THE seite of this Town is on the bank of the Ohio river in Union county, state of Kentucky, immediately opposite the mouth of the Saline river in the state of Illinois.

The Sale of Lots

will take place on the 20th day of October next, under the directions of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Union county, and will continue from day to day, till Three Hundred are disposed of

THE TERMS OF SALE

will be one fourth down, one fourth in nine, one fourth in eighteen, and one fourth in twenty four months, with a deed of trust to secure the payment.

There is no situation on the Ohio between its source and mouth (with the exception of Louisville) which combines more or greater advantages than

PALERMO

—Union is allowed to be the most fertile county south of Green river, and the whole section of country between the Green and Cumberland rivers is well known to be peculiarly adapted to the culture of Tobacco than any other part of Kentucky. The population is increasing most rapidly, and by many of the most respectable and genteel families from Virginia, North Carolina and the old settled parts of Kentucky. This town is about 1200 miles above New-Orleans and lies in the direct course to Illinois, Missouri, Arkansaw, Kaskaskia and Red River countries, and shortens the distance at least thirty miles instead of going by Shawanee-town. In its immediate neighbourhood, are very large bodies of the richest land in the state—it is about 6 miles by water from the United States' Salt Works, and must become the deposit for the salt wanted in the adjacent counties of Kentucky, and a considerable portion of Tennesee.

PALERMO

is destined to become one of the greatest places on the whole river for steam works, having an inexhaustible coal mine within half a mile of the river, and the coal not a foot below the surface, and also within three or four miles of the town one of the richest ore banks in the western country.

PALERMO

possesses a great advantage over every other situation on the river above it, that steam-boats and others can at almost all seasons of the year come from and return to New-Orleans, there being never less than 12 feet water at its banks; the want of which advantage was severely felt from Pittsburgh as low as Shawaneetown last fall, at the former of which places an immense amount of goods was detained on account of the lowness of the water from September to December. An importing house at this place, getting goods from Baltimore, New-York or from Europe direct by way of New-Orleans, and having one or two branch steam-boats, drawing not more than from two to two and an half feet water, would make incalculable profits by supplying the country as high as Louisville and up the different tributary streams of the Ohio with merchandize. This town is laid off on a beautiful plain or level extending from the river to the foot of the Curlew Hills, a distance of nearly a mile, and commands a fine view of the Ohio and Saline rivers.

Encouragement to Mechanics to settle in

PALERMO;

Fifty Lots

Will be given gratis in fee simple, (including those given to the acting Commissioners) also the use of pit coal for five years, for fuel, the use of an acre lot for five years for a garden, timber for the interior of a two story house' building stone from the Curlew hills, on condition that the grantee build and completely finish in two years, a two story house aforesaid of brick or stone; the same privileges will be extented to purchasers at the first sale, but to no others. The situation is peculiarly well calculated for an industrious and prudent mechanic to realize a fortune in a short time; provisions are remarkably low, wages uncommonly high, and the savings of a few months can at any time be invested in the public lands by crossing over to Illinois, Indiana or Missouri, which will increase annually for years to come from 25 to 30 per cent.

PALERMO

is very healthy, well watered by a number of the purest springs, and at a distance of about eighteen miles are some of the most efficacious *White Sulphur* and *Salt Sulphur Springs* in the Western country, which are much resorted to. At the same time will be leased for a term of years, from

15 to 20 FARMS

OF 75 ACRES each, of as rich lands as the state affords, adjoining the town; and every stick of wood, every fowl, pig, shoat, lamb, mutton, vegetable, pound of butter or pint of milk that the farmer can spare will find a certain and ready market from the steam boats.

The following trades would meet with most encouragement, viz. Brick-makers, Brick-layers, Carpenters, Black-smiths, Wheelwrights, Coopers, Cabinet makers, Tanners & Curriers, Shoemakers, Hatters and Tailors. None however need apply except such as are masters of their trades and sober and industrious. Any letters directed to the subscriber at Frankfort, Ken. (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Patrick Hendren.

August 12, 1819.——4wcPHFt1stDec.

We have on Hand,

800 Reams Wrap. Paper,

CROWN SIZE;

120 Reams Medium Tea-Paper,
440 ditto Fine Quarto Post,
120 Gross Bonnet Boards,
100 ditto Band Box ditto.

For which we will take many of the uncurrent notes in payment.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

August 10.

DUPONT'S GUN-POWDER

THE subscribers having receiv'd a general assortment of Powder, manufactured by Messrs. E. J. Dupont, de Nemours & Co. so well known for its superior quality, viz.

OPg, Fg, FFg, FFFg,

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

150 Kegs Nitre-Hall Powder

FOR SALE BY

GEO. BOGGS & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1819,

Mallory & Newell,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

CINCINNATI (O.)

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Piatt & Co. Bankers, Cincinnati,
Col. James Morrison, Lexington, Ken.
Messrs. Ormsby & Doane, Pittsburgh,
Thomas C. Wright, Esq. Georgetown, D. C.
George Williams, Esq. Baltimore. Md.

Pittsburgh, September 10.

Bank of the United States.

JULY 14, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

THAT in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the eleventh section of the Act of Incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Philapelphia, on Monday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JONATHAN SMITH,
CASHIER.

Extract from the said thirteenth article.

"Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the Directors advisable; and once in every three years, the Directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of the profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends.——*etc.*

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by the 19th section of the first article of the Constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is provided—That when vacancies occur in either House, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: and whereas a vacancy in the Senate has happened by the resignation of Walter Lowrie, Esquire, a Senator from the district composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong: and whereas by a writ issued by the Speaker of the Senate, I am enjoined and required to issue this my proclamation throughout my bailiwick, for holding an election on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, for one SENATOR of this commonwealth in the room and stead of the said Walter Lowrie, resigned. In pursuance of which, I, Lazarus Stewart, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that an Election will be held at the several election Districts in the said county on the said second Tuesday of October next, for the purpose aforesaid. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty fourth.

L. STEWART, Sheriff.

William Hill & Brothers

Will receive at par for Merchandize, Notes of the following Banks,

DAYTON,
Urbana,
Lebanon,
Cincinnati,
Zanesville Canal Co.
Cleaveland & Canton.

Also most of the Banks of

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND INDIANA.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1819.——2awtf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the court of Common Pleas of the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the 3d Monday (18th day) of October next, at the court house in the borough of Greensburgh for hearing me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Greensburgh Jail, September 7, 1819.

Domestic Broad Cloths.

Twenty Pieces

Domestic Broad Cloths,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For sale at the Manufacturer's prices

BY A. WAY & CO.

Market Street

Pittsburgh, Aug. 27, 1819.——2aw2m.

For Sale,

FOR WHICH BEAVER PAPER WILL BE RECEIVED,

10 Kegs Cavendish Tobacco,

1000 lbs LOGWOOD,
3 barrels English COPPERAS,
20 bags of SHOT,
DEER & RACOON SKINS.

The subscriber will receive other uncurrent paper than Beaver, in payment.

HENRY FULTON,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 14. Wood street.

SHEET IRON.

A FEW TONS OF

Sheet & Boiler Iron,

FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH,

BY

A. WAY & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 3.—2aw2m

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, dag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and slurting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of Neal gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

SHOES.

1000 Pair Men's coarse Shoes,
500 ditto Lined and Bound,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN ALBREE.

Southwest corner of Market st. and the Diamond.

August 31.

Barley Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for good merchantable

BARLEY,

at the Monongahela BREWERY.

THOMAS BAIRD & SON.

August, 7——3t

BARLEY.

One Dollar per bushel

Will be given for good Merchantable BARLEY at the

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

August 16, 1819. tf

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pttsburgh, May 4, 1819.

ROSIN SOAP.

Ormsby & Doane,

Have For Sale at the Brick Warehouse, on Water, between Market and Ferry streets,

150 Boxes ROSIN SOAP,
100 Kegs Kentucky Tobacco,
50 Tons Juniata Iron,
30 ditto Castings,
Plaister of Paris—by the barrel,
20 Barrels Whiskey,
20 ditto Pickled Pork,
30 Boxes Chocolate—No. 1,

Rectified Lake Salt, by the bbl.

A Quantity of CHEESE,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains &c. &c.

July 16, 181.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up crossing the Monongahela Bridge, on Wednesday the 15th September, inst. a WHITE HORSE; very old,; about fourteen hands high; has lost the shoe off the right fore foot; has a sore on his back, supposed to be occasioned by the saddle. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. Apply at the Toll-house of the Monongahela Bridge.

WM. H. HART, Gate-keeper.

September 21.

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser,

AND

Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connextion in the

Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,	Conemaugh Salt,
Nails, Scythes,	Teas,
Cutting Knives,	A few barrels Mackarel
Window Glass, all sizes,	Blankets,
Porter Bottles,	Canton Crapes, &c.
Hollow Ware,	

Bauduy's BRANDYWINE POWDER.

110 KEGS

Just received, and For Sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819.

Samuel K. Page,

OF this city, and JAMES GRAY, late of Steubenville, have this day connected themselves in Mercantile business under the firm of

Page & Gray.

Pittsburgh, September 7, 1819.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

In a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steel-yards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Grid-irons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,

Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Segars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Virginia hams,
Mackarel, shad and herring,
Bed cords and Plow lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar,
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

M. P. Cassilly,

Market, between Third and Fourth streets,

IS OPENING

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

British, French, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash or at a short credit.

ALSO—GREEN COFFEE, by the bag,
BRANDY & WINES,
BENGAL INDIGO, by the keg,
FRESH RAISINS, by the box,

Kenhawa & Lake Salt,

BY THE BARREL.

Pittsburgh, June 25.

Steam Boats.

THE subscriber is fitting out TWO STEAM BOATS which will commence running immediately—is fitting out

—One boat to carry one hundred and fifty tons to ply between New-Orleans and St. Louis; the other to carry fifty tons, and to make three trips in each month, between the mouth of the Ohio and St. Louis, by means of which, freight or passangers can have a quick conveyance.

JACOB REED.

September 7.

To the Electors of Allegheny county.

THE subscriber, your fellow citizen, has offered himself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of this county. He has been induced to do it from a belief that his principles and his character must be known to most of you, and from the flattering encouragement of his friends he has reason to hope for an honorable support. He has no claims on you, other than those arising from his personal character and standing among you. His pretensions are not founded on the circumstance of his being born among you, or as father having been one of the earliest adventurers in the west—a brave soldier in the war of this country, and an honest citizen in peace. These are FACTS notorious in Pennsylvania. The subscriber will rely on his own PERSONAL EXERTION, the only legitimate claim to public favor, and tendering his cordial respects to his fellow citizens throughout the county, solicits their suffrage and support.

EDWARD W. SMALLMAN.

Pittsburgh, September 7.